Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

at Rochester, N. Y., where all the primary training will be done. Special equipment has been provided, with over 100 instructors. The present schools will be used for special and advanced training, particularly for the photographic intelligence officers who will accompany the planes into the air on special occasions. The bulk of the training, however, will be for the developing and printing work which must be done on a standardized plan, under processes specially developed during the war, and often in great haste on special motor lorries close to the front and to the staff. After a month's course, the men will be given a short advanced training and immediately sent overseas for operation in the American sector.

Aerial photography has greatly developed during the war. During the single month of September, British official reports state that 15,837 aerial photographs were taken by the British alone. No new trench can be dug, no new communication system opened up, no new batteries placed, but the ever-present and infallible camera above records it for the examination of the staff below. So piercing has been this work that camouflage has been developed as a protection, thus forcing aerial photography to even greater ingenuity.

Every sector of the front is divided into plots about half a mile square, each one numbered and intrusted to a squad of photographers who become fully familiar with it. As fast as the photographs are made they are developed, printed, reduced or enlarged to a standard scale, and then fitted into their place on the large composite photograph of the sector. This work requires a force of experts in developing, printing, and enlarging, as well as in map reading and interpretation. Cases are on record where only 20 minutes have elapsed from the time a photographer snapped his camera over the German trenches until his batteries were playing upon the spot shown. In that time the airman had returned to his lines, the photograph been developed and printed, the discovery made, and the batteries given the range and ordered to fire.

SCIENTIFIC ITEMS

We record with regret the death of Dr. Edmund Arthur Engler, for twenty years professor of mathematics at Washington University, and for ten years president of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute; Dr. Henry Maudsley, the British alienist and psychologist; of Sir John Wolfe Barry, the British civil engineer, and of Dr. Maryan Smoluchowski de Smolan, professor of physics at the University of Cracow.

Bonds and cash amounting to $1,693,000 representing the trust fund established by Drs. Charles H. and William J. Mayo, of Rochester, the distinguished surgeons, for carrying on medical research work at the University of Minnesota, have been turned over to the state treasurer.—The Rockefeller Foundation has appropriated $125,000 to continue the war demonstration hospital of the Rockefeller Institute, $50,000 for the work of the medical division of the National Research Council of the Council of National Defense and $12,281 for other medical war research and relief work.—It is expected that the new Field Museum, Chicago, for which ground was broken in the summer of 1915, will be ready for the transfer of the contents of the old museum in Jackson Park by August, 1919. The new building is situated south of Twelfth Street and east of the Illinois Central Station. It is of Georgia marble, and, exclusive of the porticoes, will measure 756 feet long and 350 feet wide. It will cost $5,000,000.